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AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.-DANK TROT-SELF ACCURATION-ME, AND MES. WILLIAM NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- CAMILLE.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway .- FOUTT WINES-WINTER GARDEN, Broadway. -- HAMLET.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery.—Antony and CLEO WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway .- TICKET OF LEAVE

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.-THE STREETS OF NEW BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway. Two Mammoth Fat Nonen-Living Skeleton - Dwarf-Grant Boy-The Work-ton of New York-Day and Evening.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-av.—Evnorian Songs, Dances, Burlesours, Ac.—Live

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—Ern longs, Dances, &c.—Fall of Charleston—On to SALLE DIABOLIQUE, 585 Broadway. - ROBERT HELERS'

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MAMMOTH MENAGERIE, HIPPOTHEATRON, Fourteenth street. - EQUESTRIAN

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway.-BALLET

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS, 199 and 20 DODWORTH HALL, 806 Broadway.—BURNETT'S EV

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway. VANNUCHI'S MUSEUM, 600 Broadway.—Moving Wax

New York, Sunday, February 26, 1865.

# THE SITUATION.

et which we receive from our northern for on to land confirmation to the rumors given in esterday morning's HERALD, relative to supposed desiens of the rebels to shandon Richmond and Petersburg. nd fall back for a final and desperate stand to Lynch position. This latter report is to the effect that the large imber of rebel agents and emissaries who had for a long border have lately suddenly disappeared, and that they have done so in consequence of a communication from Jeff Davis informing them that the rebel headquarter are soon to be established in Tennessee or Kentucky, and calling on them to return and join their strength and fortunes with their fellow rebels in the final effort to be

additional evidence that an early movement of an portant character is designed by General Lee is given in our latest despatches from the armies of the Potomac and the James. Deserters report that A. P. Hill's corp has gone muthward to reinforce Beauregard, and that the whole of Las's army was, on Thursday last, under marchorders. A considerable portion of his troops had directions to be prepared with four days' cooked rations and supplies of ammunition. A rebel attack on Grant's lines, either to cover their withdrawal or for the purpose of making a desperate attempt to dialodge him at some point, is momentarily looked for, and the necessary preparations have been made to repel it, as well as to render futile another essay at a raid by the James river rams of the enemy, which is also anticisated. Lee will need to make some movement soon. or he will have no army to move, judging from the rate at which his men continue to come into the Union lines. The daily average descritons of them to the Army of the ac lines are about seventy, and to the lines of the Army of the James between forty and fifty. These mer represent every arm in the rebel service, and include ers as well as privates. One rebel officer came into the Army of the Potomac on last Wednesday, bringing

with him his whole company. General Sherman has probably reached Charlotte forth Carolina, before this time, if, as there at no reason doubt, he continued his march in that direction. On Sunday last be was only about hixty miles from there. or Winnshore S C. But as the Richmond paper ave received orders to cease publishing military news its. As long ago as the 16th inst. the people of Charlotte were in a state of great excitement, in dread of his approach, and on that night the town was placed martial law, no civilians being allowed to be on stroots after nine o'clock. The place was even at time full to overflowing with refugees. There wa man'e army had been defeated by Wade Hampton's casiry; but the journals of the next morning my it was

Admiral Porter's and the Renate despatches give up ating account of the ascent of Cape Fear river by the navel vessels after the capture of Fort Ander a little distance below the city of Wilmington they ere brought to by rebel obstructions in the channel ing of piles and a large sunken blockade runner, which were commanded by a work For Strong. This the fire of Admiral Porter's guns soon silenced. During the fight the rebels set adrift a large number of floating torpedoes, nearly all of which were secured by the

es of the Osceola win blown to ploces by s torpedo, and the Sassacus was rendered looky by a sho below her water mark; but there were no among Admiral Porter's men. In recognition of the victory and in honor of Washington's birthday, a national salute was lired at Fort Strong by the navy at noon on the 22d inst

STRANGE CARRESTON SERVICE

Late private advices from London furnish additional talls of the facts already published in the Huzzo relative to the rams and piratical vessels fitting out in Europe for the rebels. The Olinde bad, at the date of latest ac counts, put into the Spanish port of Ferrol, having met considerable damage in the Bay of Biscay, after leaving the French coast. She was considered a fulture The United States st amer Niagara and a French steame had gone to intercept her. A new rebel pirate, the Alax, sailed from England some weeks ago, and three others would shortly sail-one of which, the Hercules, in

General Joe Johnston has been restored to cor in the rebel army, and it is supposed that he will have command of the troops in Sherman's front,

The ribel House of Representatives pa ist; but in the Senate it was defeated by the votes of the members from the Gulf States, and this action has brought down upon these Senato the wrath of the Richmond editors, who charge them, in furious style, with proving treacherous to the common muse, and neglecting to take hold of the only elemen which remains for the salvation o' the "confe To add weight to the arguments for enlisting the sla otter from General Lee has been called into requisi ion, in which he mays he thinks "the mon expedient, but necessary," as the white population nearly exhausted. He is not in favor of impressing the regroes, but would call upon them to volunteer, and would guarantee freedom to such as entered the service

### CONGRESS

In the Fenate yesterday the bill creating the office of tor and Judge Advocate of the Navy was pr The proposition to authorize Mr. Wm. H. Powell to main a picture for the Capitol, at a cost not to exceed \$25,000, was discussed till the expiration of the morning hour bill relating to the measurement of vessel was passed. The remainder of the day, and also the evening session, were devoted to debate upon the joint In the House of Representatives the Senate bill appropriating \$4,000,000 to reimburse Missouri for war ex penses was referred to the Committee of the Whole The Secretary of War was called on for information respecting the alleged enlistment of rebel prisoners of war in the United States service; also whether colore persons are required to have passes in order to leave the District of Columbia. The consideration of the bill amendatory of the Enrolment act occupied the remainder

#### THE LEGISLATURE

In the State Senate yesterday bills were reported favorably to amend the charter of the Pacific Mail Steam ship Company; also relative to sewerage and drainage in New York. Bills were noticed to incorporate the Free Library Association and the Seventy-first militia regiment of this city. Bills were passed for the relief of the Sheepshead Bay and Seashore Railroad; increasing the rates of pilotage in the port of New York; amen act designating legal holidays; incorporating the Mer-chants' Exchange and News Room of this city; and for the relief of holders of unsecured bonds of the New York Eric Railroad Company. The Paid Fire Department bill was made the special order for next Thursday evening.

In the Assembly bills were passed to amend the charter of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company; to mprove Leonard street, Brooklyn; to enable Su to change to National banks; also authorizing the trustee of the Seaman's Fund and Rotreat of New York to bor row money. The annual report of the Com-

# MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Another meeting of our prominent citizens was held yesterday at the Custom House to perfect the arrange-mants for the grand celebration in this city of the recent great triumphs of the national arms on land and water. Next Saturday, the 4th of March, which is expecte to be observed as a pretty general holiday thr the country, has been fixed upon as the time for the rejoicing ceremonies. On the afternoon of that day there will be an open air meeting in Union square, when ad speakers. National salutes will be fired, there will be a profuse display of flags, banners and other decorations and a general ringing of bells, the military and variou exhibitions of fireworks will take place.

hibitions of freworks will take purchase the Senatorial Committee continued its investigations asterday. The principal witness was City Inspector the workings of his de-Boole, who testified concerning the workings of his de-partment. The Committee adjourned to the 13th of

Colonel Baker yesterday. Abraham Lyons, who was arrested the day before, was sent off to Washington in irons. Judge Barnard has issued a writ of habeas corpu in the case of Lyons, the result of which will probably be known in due time.

The annual commencement exercises of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College took place last evening at the Academy of Music, before a large andience. Professor Taylor, President of the Faculty, presented the diplomas to the graduating class, and addresses were delivered by him and other gentlemen. An excellent orchestra enlivened the proceedings.

venteenth ward, has been delclared by the examiners to be the successful candidate for the West Point cadets eventh Congressional district of this State. It is said ination of Master Hess gave the utmor

Aaron Jacobs and Morris Schlesinger, doing business Mott street, were yesterday arrested and detained for examination on the charge of being the receivers of about twelve hundred dollars worth of twist, silk and cotton damask stolen from in front of a Warren street store on the 11th inst. John Howe, keeper of a place in the Bowery, was also arrested at the same time, on suspicion of having feloniously obtained a large quantity of worsted binding which had been sold to Jacobs.

Two men giving their names as John Gallagher and Charles Androws were yesterday committed to the Tombi for trial on charges of stealing valuables from various

for trial on charges of steaming variations from various houses while inspecting the different apartments under pretence of wishing to rent them.

John Hawes, a paper box manufacturer, doing business at 23 ½ Division street, committed suicide by hanging, in an attic of the building, on Friday evening. Business difficulties are said to have been the cause.

The sidewheel steamship Montana, of over four thou-sand tons burden, belonging to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, was aunched yesterday forenoon at the foot of G street, Greenpoint.

Drafting in Kings county was concluded yester icast for the present, by the drawing in the Segressional district of the quotas for the Sevent gressional district of the quotas for the Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards of Brooklyn and the towns of Flatbush, Flatlands and New Utrecht. Brooklyn will probably find a difficulty in realizing the number of fighting men required of her by the government from those who have been drafted during the past week, even with the additional one hundred per cent, as it is said that many of the young men of that city whose names were turned out of the wheel, immediately upon becoming aware of the fact, rushed over to New York and enlisted, thus securing the large bounties, of which, as drafted recruits, they the large bounties, of which, as drafted recruits, they would have been deprived. The Kings county Board of Supervisors on Friday evening voted to give to any drafted man six hundred dollars towards procuring a substitute for three years service, four hundred dollars for the program and three hundred dollars for the count and the hundred dollars.

two years and three hundred dollars for one year. By an accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad on Fri-day two persons were killed and seventeen wounded. There was a collision on the masylvania and Eric Rail-road on Tuesday. Result, the death of two persons, me of whom was burned in a most horrible man the wounding of several others. There was also a collision on the New York Central on Thursday, by which five o six passengers were injured. A defective rail gave way on the Ohio Central Railroad on Monday, and the train

passengers were hurt. The engine was upset rain thrown from the track of the Springfield and Albany Railroad on Tuesday, and the passenger train from this city for Boston, on Friday afternoon, was delayed five hours by the breaking of the axie of the

morning of the 17th. The theives were tracked and arrested the same morning, and the whole of the stolen money recovered. They stated that they were hired by

Out of three thousand rebel prisoners of war, belonging to Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisi-ans regiments, lately mustered for exchange at Camp Douglas, Chicago, siven hundred and fifty refused to be exchanged. Of nineteen hundred robel prisoners recently at Camp Morton, Indianapolis, only one-fourth consented

orro steady. Gold was quiet, and closed down town a 1934. At the evening board it closed at 1994. There was but little change in the position of com

ercial affairs on Saturday, though everything handise anxiously watch the gold quo tinuous stream of Union successes a general colleges is apprehended. Business was very moderate both on and off 'Change. On 'Change flour declined 5c, while when was a trifle off. Cora was quiet, but a shade firmer, while oats were 1/c. higher. Pork was in moderate demand at lower rates. Beef was souve and firm. Lard vere very quiet and rates nominal.

The Certainty of Our Triumph-The

The absolute certainty of our success is present feature of the military situation. Do hat he may there is not the least chance the enemy can change the result. Every possibility of the military situation leads to the same end-rebel ruin and national triumph. No manipulation of the pieces can show any other close for the grand game. Four develop ments of the struggle are regarded as possible Lee may stand still, concentrate on his present position the forces under Beauregard, Hardee and Bragg, and fight it out in the last ditch style where he is. He may concentrate all the for es in North Carolina at Raleigh, reinforce them with a column from his immediate command, and strike at Sherman. He may concentrate his three detached columns at Lynchburg, join them there and endeavor to prolong the struggle at that point, embarrassing us by the necessity of a long line. He may concentrate at Richmond, and bide his time for an advance down the valley. The first development is the most probable. Lee is chained to Richmond, as Prometheus was to his rock. Moral and physical reasons of the most imperative nature forbid him to give it up. It is his last arsenal, his last workshop, his last foundry, and it is the last home and hope of his cause. He cannot even risk it to reinforce the troops in front of Sherman; for, if it is bad to leave it, it would be worse to lose it by force of arms.

But if he stays there to make his final fight, let him make it as stubbornly as he will, he must inevitably be beaten, as Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Schofield close in on his lines, cut off his supplies and overwhelm him with numbers. This, like all similar operations, is a question of time. If he concentrates near Raleigh a force of sixty, eighty, or a hundred thousand men—if he puts his whole available force in front of Sherman—Sherman, reinforced by Schofield, will beat it as sure as the sun shines. Many regard this development as probable, and hold that a large part of Lee's army is in readiness to move for this purpose. If Lee goes to Lynchburg he increases the demoralizat his army and exposes himself to all the chances of an open campaign on a new theatre. In that campaign he will be matched against two of the greatest masters of strategy that have arisen in this age, and there will be against him an would be sufficient. Lee cannot cope with Grant and Sherman if even he had equal force. But the disparity of force is inevitably fatal. The great Napoleon maintained with the utmost positiveness that, though chance, audacity or genius might enable an inferior force to triumph on the field of battle, it was never so in extended strategic operations. In these, in a whole campaign, numbers handled with anything like equal skill will always prevail. We may with perfect safety accept that opinion as definitive in the present case.

This absolute certainty of success is due in the greatest measure to our many recent triumphs. It would have been premature to argue such success against all contingencies before we had taken Wilmington and shut out the possibility of foreign assistance, or before it had een demonstrated that Sherman could sweep across South Carolina as easily as he did across Georgia. But now it is seen that there is only Lee to face both our great leaders, and Fort Fisher, Wilmington, Charleston, Branchville and Columbia are so many pieces of handwriting on the wall that tell the enemy's doom. Those victories have shown us the certainty of our triumph; but what will be their effect in Europe? What will Napoleon say to these demonstrations of our power? What will be their effect in England, where a hostile and venal press has, through four years, attempted to write us down," and insisted upon the foolish absurdity of supposing that we could succeed? We believe that the result will be hardly less than revolutionary in both countries. In France our victories will announce the doom of that Mexican empire that Napoleon is committed to, and in England they will cause an immense reaction in public sentiment. Every lie told against us in the last four years will help that reaction. What a view it will give of popular government if one so weak as ours has been pictured can put down a rebellion of such an inconquerable and powerful people as south ern sympathizers have declared the rebels to be? And if such a fighting race as these Southern men-so numerous, so spirited, so ably commanded—cannot make head against our power, who can? These are the estions that already float in the Europ questions that already float in the Europe mind, and that Europe yet cannot answer. shall receive a great deal of civility from Eagland and France in the next six months.

SMALL POTATORS.—While the victorious move nents of the armies of the Union, under the dine of Gen. Grant, are absorbing the pub lie attention and admiration, it appears that the little Presidential game for the spoils of this city still goes on between the Chase faction and the Seward faction at Washington. We understand that Thurlow Weed is as ear nestly engaged in this business as if the fate of the Union depended upon it; and that there has been quite a tempest in a teapot in the Senate mon the mamaplous issue of the confirmation

of Abram Wakeman as Surveyor of this port. What part the Chief Justice of the United States or the Secretary of State plays is this paltry farce we cannot tell; but it is said each has his position behind the scenes, and may view of the Presidential succession. If this is true, this jugging and shuffling between the Chase faction and the Seward faction is a miserable farce indeed.

The Removal of the State Capital-No.

We publish in another column this mornin very interesting budget from our Albany co moval of the State capital. It seems that the members of the Legislature are thoroughly in earnest in this effort to get out of Albany and get rid of Albanian influences and corruptions. The select committee appointed by the Senate have already issued a circular, to the mayors of the different cities and the heads of the different villages in the State, inviting proposals and in ducements in connection with the selection of new site for the Capitol buildings. This circ lar simply asks what is the population of the city, town or village addressed; how accessible is it; what is its record as regards salubrity, and what temptations in the way of lands o money it can offer the State government. Seve ral informal replies have already been made to this last question. Ithaca offers one hundre scree of land and half a million of dollars ster offers two hundred thousand dollar and thirty-five acres of city lots. Brooklyn offers two millions of dollars and a site for the necessary buildings. New York city offers any public park, from the Battery to Kingsbridge for the Capitol, a hundred feet on Fifth avenu for the Governor's residence, and will erect all hese edifices free of expense to the State Pending these offers the Legislature took recess for seven days, that the members might consult with their home governments and the proposals be made in due and regular form as oon as possible. It is a singular fact that the capital of this

great State has never yet been determined by law. New York city was the first capital, and around her all the grand, old associ traditions of the State are grouped. Albany was merely the capital by accident, and its very name has now become synonymous with infamous legislation. Against the spurious claims of that good-for-nothing little hamlet all the honest, wide-awake Representatives have combined. The sentiment that the capital ought to be taken away from Albany seems to be unanimous, and the only difficulty is where to locate it. Railroads have long since destroyed all ideas of geographical centres, and every city contends that it is as accessible as an other. Syracuse, famous for salt which has not lost its savor, pretends to be the political centre of the State, on the ground that the political conventions are being held there; but we believ that a far stronger argument in favor of Syracus would be that its sait might exercise a preserv ative influence upon the legislative morals. Anburn—"loveliest village"—wants to be the capital, because its prison would keep the legislators virtuous by reminding them of thei ultimate fate if they proved corrupt; but the difference between the State Legislature and the State Prison is not very clear at presen and there is danger that if the capital were located at Auburn the candidates for one institu tion might be sent to the other. Saratoga has pretensions, based upon the purgative and puritying effects of its waters, and the refinement of its fashionable society; but legislators do not usually drink water, and the good society at Saratoga is absent during those months when the Legislature is in session, and only presen during the dogdays, when the Legislature has overwhelming preponderance of numbers. Both reasons are also against a movement down the advantages except those of a pecuniary sort, although it calls itself "the City of Churches is one of the most immoral communities on this side the Atlantic, and furnishes nine-tenths of the divorce and seduction cases in this vicinity. and has already given up its best site to Green wood Cemetery. Therefore, having no desire to lead our innocent lawmakers into the temptations of vicious females, or to offer them graveyard for a Capitol site, we must rule out the proposal of Brooklyn and recur to that of The idea of locating the new Capitol down

by the Bowling Green, where the old Province

House once stood, is a fine antiquarian notion and commends itself to the consideration of all lovers of the fusty, musty, dusty records of the past. Still, this is an age of progress, and we do not see why our municipal authorities should wish to put our Capitol in a location which everybody is leaving for up-town sites. Manhattan square, directly opposite the grand entrance to the Park on Eighth avenue, is proper place for the splendid edifice which is city will erect for the reception and accom modation of the worthy gentlemen who preside over our destinies. This square is the property of the city, and has been so for twenty years past, during which time it was devoted to piggeries-a fate from which the Central Park Commissioners proposed to redeem it by devot-ing it to wild animals as a goological garden: but our proposal to transform it into a garden for the cultivation of prize and model legislators will of course supersede that plan, and the zoolo-gical affair may be located elsewhere. Manhattan square overlooks the Park, the city and the East and North rivers; so that the loveliness of nature will soften and enlarge and chasten the minds and hearts of those who now think only of the lobby and the grinding committee. The Capitol buildings will be of the whitest marble, emblematical of the purity of those who meet therein, and will be surmounted by a beautifully gilded dome, which will serve equally as a beacon for tobacco-chewing skippers on the sea and ambitious politicians on the shore. Washington Heights may be even a better site than Manhattan square; but we shall not urge its merits at present, being content to let the legislative commissioners see and choose for themselves. After all, the best point about the New York proposal is that, like a good bill, it goes into effect immediately. Our new Court House, adjoining the City Hall, will be finished next year; so that the Legislature may meet there for its next session, and remove to other quarters within our limits at its own convenince. In this view, as in many others, New York completely outrivals all the interior cities, towns and villages; but still we advise them to put in the best proposals they can mus-ter and not to despair of the result. The fable of the tortoise distancing the hare may come true. We are a great city, but we have rather a slow set of officials, and one of the smart little west-

one idea of negro equality carries him to ex-tremes in everything. His latest discovery is that Leuisians, as reconstructed by Pre Lincoln and General Banks, has not a r can form of government. He does not to it as a tinkering experiment, but cont that it is not a republican government, bec the blacks of the State have had no hand i formation, and because they are excluded from "that perfect and complete freedom from all oppression, and that equality before the law," which it is the duty of Congress to guarantee to the people of every State. This behout appropositions as that other about idea of the visionary Senator: that only three-fourths of the loyal States are needed to ratify the constitu tional amendment abolishing slavery. Upon this point, however, Mr. Sumner is co least with his own theory that by this was the rebellious States have ceased to be States, and have been reduced to the political condition of an extensive, primeval, unorganized territory, from which new States in any number and of any size may be carved out by Congress. It is well that these transcendental and fanatical negro worshippers of the school of Senator Sumner are few in numbers; for if they had

the power the country would be reduced to the

chaos of universal anarchy in order to rebuild

it on the corner stone of negro equality.

SCHOOL SANGE SERVICE.

THE NUMEROUS RAILROAD ACCIDENTS. the commencement of the present year there have been forty-five railroad accidents attended with loss of life or personal injury. Sixty-one persons have been killed and four hundred and orty-one injured. Our exchanges are filled with ecounts of collisions, cars thrown down embankments—either our railroads are const entirely upon embankments, or the weakes portion of the road is where there is the most danger—cars breaking through or running of bridges, explosions of locomotives, &c. Many of these casualties, fortunately, are unattended with serious injury to passengers or employes. But the record is fearful enough as it is. Sixtyone killed and four hundred and forty-one wounded! More than one decisive battle has been fought since the commencement of our war with less terrible results. The whole number of the same class of accidents during the past year—a year unprecedented in its results in the history of the country-was one hundred and forty, with four hundred and four persons killed and fourteen hundred and eighty-six wounded. At the rate we are now progressing the record of the year 1865 will far exceed that of 1864. Is there no remedy for such slaugh-ter? Is there no legislation that can abate these frightful accidents?

A GRADUAL LETTING DOWN.-The financiers of the Times contend that the present and very gradual and slow decline in the price of gold is a very good thing; whereas a rapid descent to par value with our paper money would be a very bad thing for the country. This, we presume, is the opinion of every dabbler in fancy stocks or kite flying schemes in Wall street. A sudden and heavy fall in gold would kill them; but, with a gradual letting down, they may possibly escape among the lame ducks.

THE BANKSUPT BILL.—There is hardly a chance that the Bankrupt bill before Congress will be worked up into a law this session; but, from present appearances, it is one of those mea-sures which may require the call of an extra ession in the course of the coming summer. Nothing but a Bankrupt law can lift our comnercial classes from the numerous wrecks of the rebellion.

THE CASE OF BEALL-It is not true that Major General Dix was present at Beall's execution. probably, the misapprehension. Beall did not write a letter to Major Dix, as has been stated. But he did write a letter to General Dix, to be delivered after the execution, thanking the General for his kindness to him during the last days of his imprisonment.

The North American Outward B PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 25, 1865.
The steamship North American, Captain Kerz, sailed as alf-past ten o'clock this evening for Liverpool.

IT/LIAN OPERA.—Mme. Zucchi takes her benefit Irzian Orna.—Mme. Zucchi takes her benefit at the Brooklyn Academy to-morrow (Monday) evening. The opera will be Verdi's fine work, Ernand. On Tuesday the new opera, La Forna del Destino, which had so great a success on Friday, will be repeated in New York. On Wednesday Le Sonnambula. On Friday Le Forna. Le File dis Regiment, in Brooklyn, on Thursday, and Phe Diamo'o at a grand mattered on Saturday. This is a rich programme for the coming week.

SACRED CONCERT.-A grand secred concert, benefit of the St. Vincent de Paul Society—a most worthy charitable institution—will be given at St. Mary's church Grand street, this evening, under the direction of Mr. H. Gomien, organist of the French church, Twenty-third

CHAND CRATORIO THIS EVENING.—The orgiorio prising Mercadante's grand work, The Seven Last Words of our Saviour, and the Instantante, from Rossini's Statat Ma'ca-agill take place at St. Peter's church, Bar-clay street, this evening.

Invine Hall .- The fifth sacred concert of Mr. R. Go zalez will come off this evening at Irving Hall. The prin-cipal selections are from Beethoven, Mercadante, Weber and Donizetti. The artists are Mesdames de Lussan and Maretzek, soprano and contralto; Messra. Durant and Gonzalez, tener and baritone, with a well sustained

CONCERT OF MR. J. N. PATTISON.—The third soirie muricals of Mr. Pattison, at Steinway's, was very largely attended on Thursday evening. The approbation of the audience at his rendering of the studies from Chopin and Dreyshook was very flattering. Mr. Pattison proposes to give at his next coirée, on Thurnday evening, illustrations from the earlier schools of plane compositions, from the time of Bach and Scalotti to the present day. These will be interesting from the fact that the idea has never been carried out here before.

SOLON SHINGLE MATINES.—A "Solon Shingle" will be given on Saturday next, March 4, at the Br theatre, commencing at half-past two o'clock. This is the only medical performance of the part which can be given during Mr. Owens' engagement, and it will no loubt be very largely attended.

News from Memphis. All is quiet along our lines. There are no rebels with

ores, outside of our lines, owned by mer

of certain parties designated as a combine government. The other or the finding of bills of indicting fury, against certain persons if

es the intention of the military authorities to rall persons complying with the requirements of the larration of annesty of December, 1863, keeping a in good fath, as fully pardoned of the crimes of princy, treasm and rebellion against the federal governent, and are not liable to trial therefor by any tri-

## FORTRESS MONROE

PARONA NEW

ALLESSO DISS

Postaner Monnos, Va., Feb. 21 sidowheel steamer Mortherner toushod from the front, having or board five hun-

me, the Rev. E. Beni

and evening. The Rev. Wm. McNeal will pe The Rev. Milney A. Corey will preach in

The Rev. Thos. Armitage, D. D., will per Madison averue. Baptist church, corner of The street, this afternoon, the sixth in a course of ser

At the Mariners' Temple there will be pre morning at half-past ten, by the Rov. J. L. Hedge, D. The monthly concert of the Sabbath school will be this evening, at half-past seven o'clock. Addresses W. D. Mangam, Esq., and others. Singing by the this

West Twenty-second street, near Fifth avenue, mos services at half-past ten o'clock; afternoon at o'clock. Both in French, by Rev. Dr. Verren.

Church of the Resurrection, Episcopal, street, a few doors east of Sixth avenue Edward O. Flagg, will preach, morning and ev Morning service at half-past ten, evening at h even o'clock.

Rev. Chauncey Giles will lecture in the Ne

(Swedenborgian) church, in Thirty-fifth street, bet Fourth and Lexington avenues, this ovening, at half, seven o'clock. Subject... The New H avens and the

The fifth of the course of prophetic lectures on Daniel will be delivered by John Williams, this evening, at half-past seven o'clock, at the University Buildings, Washington square. Subject—"The Origin, History, and Doom of Anti-Christ."

of Anti-Christ."

At the Canal street Presbyterian church, Greene near Canal, the Rev. Mr. Farmer will preach this ing at half-past ten, and afternoon at three. Is school at nine and two o'clock.

At the John street Methodist Episcopal chur praying band, Samuel Halsted, Esq., leader, will the services to-day, commencing at half-past tet and soven o'clock.

and seven o'clock.

At the English Lutheran church of St. James, teenth street, between Second and Third aven se, Rev. W. A. Passavant, D. D., of Pittsburg, Pa., preach this morning at half-past ten o'clock and evening at half-past seven o'clock.

At the Church of the Hely Apostles, corner of M avenue and Twenty-eighth street, third service with held this evening at half-past seven o'clock.

A fith lecture on the principles of the body of Chansk known as the Catholic Apostolic Church will be livered by the Rev. Wm. W. Andrews, in the hall of D worth's Studio Building, corner of Fifth avenue at Twenty-sixth street, this evening at half-past.

worth's Studio Building, corner of Fifth avonus Twenty-sixth street, this evening at half-past to o'clock. Subjest, "The Gathering of First Fruka. Revelation, xiv. chapter.

At the Bleecker Street Universalist church Downing street, the Rev. Wan. S. Balch, of L will supply the deak to-day. Services in the half-past ten o'clock and in the evening s seven o'clock.

It is a noteworthy fast that the American Tra have been making strenous exertions to pr moral and spiritual welfare of the soldiers in t army since the outbreak of the rebellion to time. Some idea of the extent of the operati-

Commencement of Bellevue Hospit

Last evening the Academy of Music was file brilliant audience, composed of the friends of the ating class of the Bellevue Hospital Medical Collwitness the commencement exercises of that institute faculty and a number of distinguished citizens pied scats on the stage, while the students were in the parquet. A selected orchestra, under the ship of Mr. Carl Bergmann, performed choice pie rumental music. At eight o'clock the exercises were

the performance of which the graduating class in procession from the main entrance of the Acad the reserved seats provided for them, which had imposing effect. A prayer was read by Rev. Dr. followed with selections from the opera of Marka, were performed in an exquisite manner, much

dity. He was sorry that one not represented by the one hy who graduated that evening; but he hooked its above the graduated that evening; but he hooked its above the personnencement, when the nations its hope to the next commencement, when the nations its will waive ever thirty-six States. He asked the cuits of New York to give the college, which he believes to be one unequalled by any in the country, its cordial support unequalled by any in the country, its cordial support in conclusion Mr. Grinnell gave some parting words at its class after which Rev. Dr. Thompson determines the class after which revenues the class after the class after which revenues the class after the clast after the class after the class after the class after the cla

divice to the class, after which Rev. Dr. The vored an eloquent address. The audience were disminsted with the ban The Maine Legislature.

The Legislature has voted to present a sword to Majo

The Senate has concurred with the House in passing the bill to establish an independent college for the pr